Index to Advertisements.

APTSEMENTS—Sth Page—6th column.

ASSESSMENT NOTICES—10th Page—4th column.

BANKING HOLSES AND BANKER—7th Page—5th column.

BANKING HOLSES AND BANKER—7th Page—5th column.

BUSINESS CHANCES—10th Page—4th column.

BUSINESS CHANCES—10th Page—4th column.

BUSINESS NOTICES—6th Page—4th column.

DIVILLAD NOTICES—10th Page—4th column.

EXCURSIONS—10th Page—3th column.

EXCURSIONS—10th Page—3th column.

FRANCIAL—10th Page—3th and 4th columns.

BELLE WANTED—5th Page—5th column.

HOUSIS AND ROOMS WANTED—5th Page—4th column.

HOUSIS AND ROOMS WANTED—5th Page—4th column. GRATIS ANI FENORES - 10th Fage - 5th column.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANNED—8th Page—4th column.

ICE CREAM—8th Page—6th column.

INSTRICTION—3d Page—6th column.

LAW SCHOOLS—3d Page—6th column.

MAPTIAGES AND INATES - 7th Page—6th column.

MINING—10th Page—2d and 3d columns.

MINING—10th Page—2d and 3d columns.

MINING—10th Page—2th Column.

MINING—10th Page—5th Column.

6th column. NEW FRAILCATIONS Sth Page 4th column. PELITICAL NOTICES—The Page—Sth column.
PROPOSALS—Sth Page—4th column.
PROPOSALS—Sth Page—4th column.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—The Page—6th column.
BELIGIOUS NOTICES—The Page—6th column.
BITTAILORS WASTALD—MALES—Sth Page—5th column;
PERALES—Sth Page—5th column.
FERCIAL NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.
STEAMBOATS AND RAILBOADS—10th Page—5th and 6th

COMPUS.

STREEF OCEAN-10th Fage-4th column.

STREEF RESORTS Sth Fage 5th column.

Trace firs 3d Face-6th securit

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"ALDERNEY BRAND"

Do NOT FAIL to flavor your soda or lemon-te with ten drops of ANCOSTURA BITTERS. It is exceedingly casant, and prevents all Summer diseases. HAY FEVER, chills and malaria cured. Sailing, fishing and bathing at the SURF HORR, First Island Beach. Trains from Long Island Cuy, S.a. m. to 4250 p. m.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

New-Dork Daily Cribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1880.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The London cable dispatch to THE TRIEUNE says that much indignation is felt at the obstructive tactics of the Irish members; the Lords are still opposing the Government measures, and incurring much popular censure therefor; Eugland desires to have the naval demonstration against Turkey in the interest of Greece as well as Montenegro; Ayoob has withdrawn from Candahar for strategic reasons only.

The British Barrials bill has passed through committee in the British House of Commons, General Skobeleff's advance guard is at the future base of operations in Asia. M. Lepere, ex-Minister of the Interior, says the French decrees against the Jesuits are to be enforced. - A plot to attack powder mills near Cork has been discovered.

Domestic.-The Colorado Republican State Convention adopted a platform favoring the free coinage of silver. === Harriet Merrihew was found guilty at Lowville, yesterday, of murdering her brother-in-law, David Merrihew, by poisoning him. - Great preparations are being in a speech at Galena on Friday night that he should east a Republican vote for President, St. Julien has not been sold as reported; \$75,000 is asked for the horse. - The Troy Whig has changed hands. ___ Large Republican meetings were held at Oswego and Rending last night. - The winners at the Saratoga races were Ella Warfield, Elias Laurence, Marchieness and Derby, ==

Ouray, head chief of the Ute tribes, died yesterday. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Further arrangements were made yesterday for a vigorous prosecution of the campaign at the Republican Headquarters, - The will of the late William B. Turnare, of Jersey City, will be contested. = Elijah Alliger was attraigned at the Tombs and pleaded not guilty. ____ A policeman was fined \$50 for st. is believed to be malarial fever. - The charges brought by immigrants against the Anchor Steamship Line were investigated. A Brooklyn cabinet-maker threw himself in front of a passing train, - Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 prains), 88.96 cents. Stocks opened tame but weak, were dull until the last hour, then, with an active movement, they dechined sharply and closed weak and unsettled.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indieste clear and partly cloudy and cooler weather, with chances of occasional light showers. There mometer yesterday: Highest, 82°; lowest, 65°; average, 73°.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK. "Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."-[Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

"Pause before you cast your vote. Think how Lee would have voted. Think what Jackson would have done before he would have cast a vote calculated to divide his beloved Virginia. 1 ask you to remember those who have died on your soil, AND TO REMEMBER THAT THE PRINCIPLES THEY DIED FOR ARE AGAIN ON TRIAL TO-DAY,"--[What Wade Hampton said, as reported in The Staunton Vindicator, of July 30, 1880, the only Democratic paper in Staunton that published the substance of his address.

" General Hampton declared that the Democretic party, under Hancock's lead, was fighting for the same principles that Lee and Jackson fought for, and for which the Southern soldiers died. There was no qualification in the terms wed. His appeal was for harmony in the Democratic party in Virginia, and to make it effective he brought up the war remembrance to touch the feelings of the audience."-[From The Staunton Valley Virginian, the paper from which the first quotation above is taken.

The death of Oaray, "the good chief," is much to be deplored. It is already stated that It may delay the settlement of the Ute diffienlties for a year.

Oswego County is distinguishing itself by forming a large number of Republican Clubs. It is an excellent example, which all the counties and all the States should follow.

Attorney-General Devens asks a question which is well worth considering. In brief, it this: If it is so difficult now to punish crime and fraud against the United States in the Southern States, what would be the condition of the South if the National Government should pass under the control of ex-

larceny committed while visiting his wife, re-He considered that his wife's reputation had been impaired, while she was in jail under the circumstances aforesaid, by the publication of a certain newspaper article. The jury, however, failed to agree with him, and the burden upon this sensitive soul of the sentence for larceny will be increased by the costs of the libel suit.

It is apparent from our London cable dispatch that the House of Lords is bent on political suicide. Rendered bolder by their rejection of the Irish Compensation bill, the peers have made valueless the measure to determine the liability of employers in case of accident. They are also mtent on modifying the Hares and Rabbits bill so as to make it as profitless as possible, without actually rejecting it. This disposition to thwart the popular will is likely to provoke strong remonstrances and lead to radical reforms. The hereditary system is a poor bulwark against the fiat of an indignant people.

It cannot be said that the death penalty has a deterrent effect in Kentucky, though it might have, perhaps, if there had been a little more of it. In the midst of a murder trial, the other day, a brother of the accused man took offence at some remark of the prosecuting counsel, and started for him with a revolver, leaping over the railing to teach him. Half a dozen revolvers were drawn, and general consternation ensued. The arrest of the brother with the revolver prevented any bloodshed. It is stated that this little social disagreement has created "much feeling" among all concerned. If the hangman would do a little "feeling" around in that community, it might be benefited.

General Grant admits that he has never yet voted a Republican Presidential ticket. During one campaign he was in the field leading the armies of his country. During two more he was himself the Republican candidate. During still another he was President, and his post of dary was in Washington. But new General Grant is a private citizen, and he told his fellow Republicans of Galena on Friday night that he proposed, even at the cost of personal inconvenience to himseif, to be with them on the 2d of November, and to help Galena "cast a round "Republican vote such as it never cast before." This is a good example for all voters who may be in danger of losing their votes by absentee-

Mr. Redpath's letter to-day describes a feature of Irish life the like of which will hardly be found in any other civilized country-the despotic and barbarously cruel rules by which a class of Irish landlords govern their tenants. Some of the instances of cruelty occurring under these rules would seem fairly incredible if they were not embodied in the records of the courts. Lord Lansdowne is the text of Mr. Redpath's discourse, but, as he says, this ignoble Lord is only a type of a class, who exercise a tyrannical and irresponsible power, unknown to the law and revolting to every sentiment made in California for the reception of President | of justice. A witty Chinese diplomat said at Hayes and party. ==== Ex-President Grant said | the time the anti-Chinese bill was pending in Congress that he should recommend his people to emigrate to Ireland, which was the only country the Irish race did not rule. The revelations made in Mr. Redpath's letters have been sufficient proof why Ireland is the one country which the Irish do not care to live in.

The Indian of fiction in the past generation has usually been believed to be very little like the Indian of reality. It is equally certain that the Indian as he exists in the fancy of some of the philanthropists of the present day and the Indian as he presents himself to the eye of fact, to the practical vision of the War Department and the Indian Bureau, are were rowed on the Kill von Kull and the Passaic.

A case of supposed yellow fever in Wooster
A case of supposed yellow fever in Woosterhowever, a picture of certain Northwestern tribes who satisfy all the ideals of those who still cherish the Indian of the novelists, and at the same time afford encouragement to those who hope to see the whole race civilized. It is pleasant for those who are still on intimate terms with Uneas, and who hold with Thackeray that Leatherstocking is one of the half-dozen great men of fiction, to be assured that the oratorical powers of the red man have not been exaggerated. It is far more important and gratifying to have this glimpse of a genuine civilization and Christianization among once warlike tribes.

DEFENCE OF THE COAST.

The stations of the Life-Saving Service on the Atlantic Coast will be manned and opened on next Wednesday. Superintendent Kimball has just issued a letter to the superintendents of the different stations from which the public may gain some idea of the strictness and also the wisdom of the discipline which his long experience has shown him to be necessary in this service. The keepers, for example, are forbidden to employ two men of the same family, this restriction extending to their own kinsfolk. Nepotism, in the hardworked crew of one of these solitary stations on the barren coast, seems at first sight an unlikely and unimportant thing, but nowhere would it be more probable or more fatally disastrous. One unskilful or cowardly man in a crew might cause the loss of hundreds

The guarding of our coast is a matter of sudden and terrible emergencies, met by human machinery which must be kept in constant and perfect order. The strength of it, as in any other chain, lies in its weakest part. This being the case, it is reassuring to know that the General Superintendent maintains a strict oversight upon each crew. The names and characters of the surfmen are known to him, and in case of any suspected inefficiency no investigation has been heretofore thought too troublesome or minute, and punishment has been prompt and inexorable. Politics are entirely ignored in this one branch of the Government; the chief officers of the service belong to different parties, and no preference is shown in the choice of keepers or of surfmen. Physical capability, knowledge of the surf, faithfulness and courage are the sole requisites in the choice of these men for their arduous and dangerous work. When a man is found efficient, the policy of the service is to retain him as long as possible. It is due to Chief Kimball that we may boast of at least one branch of our Government service which is kept clear from all contamination of politics.

Additional stations have been erected this summer on the lake coast, and will be ready to open by November 1. THE TRIBUNE called attention a few weeks ago to the noble work done by the Service on the lakes during last winter. The rescue of life and property was equal in proportion to that on the scaboard ;

cently indulged in the luxury of a libel suit. before the next Congress to place the soldiers of the Life-Saving Service, in this matter, upon the same plane as the soldiers of the Army. A Democratic House, we believe, will be no less just to these men than Republicans have been. Their work appeals to no party, but to the humanity common to us all. It would undoubtedly infuse new vigor into these men during their daily work, and sustain them when they are called upon to risk their own lives to save a wrecked crew, if they knew that their country recognized their services at their proper value, and that their wives and children would not be left to starve if they should fall while serving that

THE BURIALS CONTROVERSY. Sturdy John Bright's recent speech in the House of Commons on the Burials bill was an unanswerable argument for tolerance and liberality, even from the lowest point of view within the Established Church. He did not speak as a Nonconformist, for there were several features of the measure of which he could not approve, but contended that Churchmen had no cause for uneasiness and alarm, inasmuch as the passage of the bill would have a most wholesome and invigorating effect on the Church of England. He proved his point by a homely illustration. He knew a poor man, ninety years of age, who, having lost his wife twenty years ago, had gone every Sunday for years a distance of two miles to the spot where she was buried, there to think of her he had lost, to shed a tear over her grave and to pray that their separation might only be temperary. Now if this plot were in the churchyard near his home, the Dissenter's affection for the spot would be just as great as if it were in a public cemetery or in a Nonconformist chapel yard; he would cherish and visit it, would turn time after time even to enter the church; and if he did not eventually become a regular attendant and a member of that church, it would be absolutely impossible for him to be hostile to it. In a word, Dissenters would come to respect and love the church under the walls of which their loved ones lay.

Mr. Bright's argument loses force with matter-of-fact Americans who bury their dead invariably in cemeteries remote from their homes, and too often neglect to visit the family graves, coming sometimes, indeed, to regard them as the dearest spot on earth only in the mean and sordid sense that the plot and the stone-cutting have cost so much. In England the feeling of attachment to the last resting-place of husband or wife, parents or children, is one of the strongest religious sentiments. The wild violet that grows there looks up with hopeful eyes to tell the secret of its own springtide resurrection and to remind those who are left behind of the unending freshness of immortality. If the droning of the surpliced cheristers mingles with the creaking of the terns and the twittering of the birds beside that cherished grave, will not the mourner's heart be turned toward the time-honored church which ministers so graciously to all in the churchyard?

Undoubtedly Mr. Bright is right in concludmg that the Burials bill, instead of being a measure of disestablishment, will lessen the present feeling in favor of that course, and allure many Dissenters to return to the Established Church. Aside from the fact on which he lays so much stress, that new ties will be set up between the Church and those who are now strangers to it, the removal of this standing reproach upon the liberality and intelligence of a great religious communion will be an unmixed good to itself and to the world. That Church is, in reality, one of the broadest in Christendom. In rutual, how wide an interval separates the rich ceremonial of the Ritnalistic priest from the plain and simple service of the Evangelical country parson! In faith, explanations of the Creeds, for Canon Far rar's views respecting Endless Punishment, for Dr. Pusey's inferences from Patristic teaching, and for Father Mackonochie's belief in the Real Presence! Yet the Church of England, with this extreme elasticity of faith and practice, bears an unenviable reputation for narrowness and bigotry, and mainly because it clings so tenaciously to exclusive privileges in matters of fourth-rate importance, like the Burials service.

For twenty years the controversy has gone on, and scandalous scenes have been enacted in English churchyards apparently for no better reason than that the burials order was a part of the whole devotional service of the Church, and that resistance must be offered to any and every innovation, inasmuch as the first concession would be a sign of weakness, and would be followed immediately by disestablishment. Such a course of action and reasoning has restricted the usefulness of the Church and exposed it to uncharitable criticism. It now seems probable that this vexatious question will be dealt with in a spirit of larger liberality. The overwhelming majority which the Burials bill received on its second reading showed that there was no longer anything like ecclesiastical opposition to it. Not a single Liberal voted against it, and the Conservative minority went as low as 79. With such a vote as this in the Commons, the House of Lords will scarcely venture to strike out the amendments which have enlarged the scope of the original bill. and made it a genuine reform measure, albeit not so generous in its provisions as the Nonconformists desired. The great body of Conservative churchmen, with the Archbishops and Bishops at their head, realize that the interests of their communion will be promoted by a satisfactory settlement of a controversy which only brings it into disrepute. With this sentiment in the Church, it will be a thousand pities if the Burials bill does not become a law.

OUR DISAPPEARING FORESTS.

Nature is sure to revenge herself upon man for any wanton disturbance of the harmony and equilibrium which is the result of the long continued operation of her conservative forces. The more violent natural agencies, if let alone, tend to counteract each other, rather than to increase in destructiveness; some resistance always develops to restrain the wildest force, and the varied influences of growth and decay combine to mitigate extremes, accommodate antago nisms and preserve well-balanced order and stability. When the earth clothes itself with forests, the covering protects against the cold of winter and the heat of summer, and by its slow conducting power restrains the sudden evaporation of moisture, thus insuring a more uniform degree of humidity. Instead of carefully preserving the woods which manitestly help to make his climate more temperate, equable and healthy, civilized man in all history has been recklessly improvident of timber,

orphans of these men. A bill will be brought is well known that the regularity of the water supply is impaired by this heedless destruction. The snows melt slowly in the woods. The rain is detained in the shaded and spongy soil and among the dead leaves and mosses, so that the waters are delivered slowly to the springs and rivulets, aftording a permanent and equable flow. From the bare billsides, on the contrary, the rain and swiftly melting snows rush suddenly into the streams swelling them into destructive torrents. Drouth succeeds flood; the soil which is not washed down by the torrent loses its fertility. The climate grows more trying-hatter, colder, and more violent in its changes-and finally a garden land becomes a desert.

India and China suffer from famine because the trees have been swept from the mountain slopes which feed their streams; and, on the contrary, the planting of extensive forests in some parts of India has already begun to restore the land to its former healthfulness and fertility. All the countries which border the Mediterranean have suffered from the same cause. With the destruction of the forests, the natural treasuries of moisture, the springs have dried up, the hills have been degraded by wastmg floods, the land has grown sterile, and regions which once supported a througing popu lation have become barren and worthless What has happened in Greece and Asia Minor is already threatening portions of the New World. In the central provinces of Chili, miles of timber land have been cleared to make plough-land for wheat. Besides this, an ignorant peasantry have desolated the slopes of the lower Condilleras and the valleys of the main Andean range with forest fires. The result has been so apparent in floods and drouth and impoverished soil that the Government has undertaken, not only to preserve its forests from the mischievous habits of the peasantry, but to stock treeless areas with poplars and eucalyptus. Only two years ago 50,000 acres of wheat in the Sacramento Valley, besides immense areas of alfalfa in the same valley and in that of the San Joaquin, were inundated, and yet the rainfall was not excessive. But the forests on the flanks of the Sierras are disappearing, so that millions are lost by flood one year and as much by drouth the next. Even now the people of the Connecticat Valley are mourning over the loss of their river, which is running dry because the lumberman has been doing such desolating work about its head-waters.

The Hon. George P. Marsh, whose work, "The Earth as Modified by Human Action," has done so much to excite interest and encourage investigation, after showing that causes set in motion by men have brought the face of the earth in many places to a "desolation as complete as that of the moon," sounds a warning which Americans should heed. "A destruction," says Mr. Marsh, "like that which has overwhelmed many once beautiful and fertile re gions of Europe awaits an important part of prompt measures are taken to check the action of the causes already in operation." Stripping from the land its mantle of forest growth is the most destructive of these causes; lieved when it is considered that every year, taking the whole country over, 3,000,000 acres of woodland are cleared up, while scarcely an effort is made to replint the denuded area. The consumption of wood for purposes of use and decoration is enormous and steadily increasing. Forest planting is not an attractive industry, because its returns are, at their best, in the distant future. But if it is not a field for private enterprise, some organized effort of prudent capitalists or some decided action by Government would certainly be justified, even for the single purpose of securing a future wood supply. But it is on broader ground that the people should arouse themselves to protect the dwindling forests from desolation, and to restore by tree-planting the proper balance between forest and field where the woods have been wasted. It is wise and is prudent to insure for coming generations the material which above all others is most essentral in the arts. But it is a paramount duty to preserve a climate which man can live in and a soil which can support him. Unless we are willing to abandon our heritage to be the prey of deadly miasma, to be swept over by desolating winds in winter and parched by killing drouths in summer; unless we are prepared to see our springs dry up and our navigable rivers reduced to shallow streams, some comprehensive plan for arresting this wholesale destruction must be adopted, and adopted speedily.

THE DANGERS OF MIDDLE-AGE.

Since the world began it has been taking care of the young man; while the middle-aged man is left to take care of himself. Youth, with its passions, hopes, risks, and dangers, is a real thing, incessantly held before us in sermons, poems, and ordinary talk. But middle-age is much more real. It is not a companion with whom we make friends slowly, agreeably. It always meets us suddenly some day, with the first gray hair, when our tailor calls us stout ; it springs at us like a highwayman, clutches by the throat takes our breath, and presto! all the things we cared for most are gone, and we jog on, despoiled and beggared, to the end of our journey. All songs and novels are founded on the woes of young people; how Fate tobbed them of some fancy or love, or forced them to curb their passions, and the world perpetually pities them. But to give up all beauty and passion and youth itself-there is the one great wrench of life, after all; yet if a stout, gray old fellow should call it a hardship he would be laughed at as if he should whimper for the toothache.

Seriously, middle-age is the one great test of a man's character. It is the five-barred gate which rises suddenly before him in the middle of his journey. Some men walk calmly up to it, open the lock, and pass through with the same equable, stendy step as before; others spring over it and canter on, frisky, reckless and ridiculous as in youth; while some, principally women, creep under it, and go smirking along, pretending they have never yet encountered it. Single men and women like these, who ignore their years and try to be young with the young, have been butts for ridicule since time began; boys and girls are always savagely merciless on them. And yet, this made-up, waltzing old beau, this wan, worn woman, coveting notice, aping the airy graces of rosy girls, bow pitiable and tragical they are! They have somehow missed their birthright. They have not secured the great possessions which make the middle-age solid and full, and must they give up their youth too ? Shall they have nothing? The desperate hold which they keep on it is not so laughable when one comes to think of it. There is hardly a summering-place in which

these melancholy, ridiculous figures may not now be seen, clinging with forlorn hope at fashion, dress, admiration and love. With men the cure comes soonest, because men have

fellow, his fister's boys and girls. The way to happiness and comfort for single middle-aged women would be made much easier if a different method was pursued by parents toward their daughters while they are still young. Nothing, of course, can recompense a woman for the loss in her life of the love of husband and children; but there is no reason why, added to this bitterness, she should always have the humiliation of dependence. Half the terrors of a single life to a woman lie in the fact that she will never have a home of her own, but must remain a dependent on father and brothers; the one too many in the household; the beneficiary on sufferance in the family, though she accually work twice as much as the rightful members. A father naturally sets his boy on his own feet at coming of age; but as naturally he keeps his daughter dependent on himself. It is a pleasure, perhaps, to him to give her her gowns and pin-money at thirty as when she was three. He does not reflect that she has the longing, equally natural to every man and woman, to take her own place in the world; to be a rooted plant, not a parasite. The difficulty is easily solved. If the father is wealthy, let him settle absolutely upon his daughter when she is of a marrying age the amount he would have given her as dower, instead of doling out the interest as constant gifts; if he is a poor man, let him give her some trade or occupation by which she can earn her own money. This course would obviate the mercenary necessity of marriage which rises night and day before the penniless, dependent woman. The dangers of middle-age to a married man

or woman are of a totally different kind. The

risk is that, instead of growing selfish through

isolation, their lives will become wholly swamped

in those of their children. Just at the age

when a man begins to get himself well in hand,

to grow broader in his views, sweeter in his

temper, to lose the accidity, the positiveness,

the mability of youth to generalize the de-

tailed experience he has gained-to be fit, in a word, to accomplish the work he had planned to do in the world--he begins, if he is a father, to set himself wholly on one side for the sake of the future little men and women about his table. His great picture is never painted, his epic is never written, the best work of which he is capable is never done; he gives himself up to pot-boilers in order to bring up another man, who perhaps may be inferior to himself. This is the work which has been going on since the beginning of the world. We make much of the pelican who roles her breast of a few drops of blood for her young, but the great rule of humanity has been that one generation of middleaged people sacrificed their chances, their hopes, their work for the world, for their children. The great oak crumbles and dies that the ground may be richer for the sapling. It is a just sequence. But it may be carried too far, and it is earried further in America than in any other country. Fathers and mothers have a right of the territory of the United States unless development which they themselves are bound to respect. A man will be the better able to elevate his children if he stops his daily suicidal grind long enough to consider that he also is a human being whose character and work in and that it is already alarmingly active can be be- the world will probably be quite as helpful as the boy's for whom he is sacrifleing all his time and opportunities. One is sometimes tempted to wender whether in the lives to come there will not be some place where the ambitions and hopes and thwarted possibilities of the middleaged may have the chances which here, fitly enough, are reserved for the young.

There is an advantage, after all, in being a Queen as well as a woman, when a heroic act is to be recognized in an effective as well as tender way. And t must be acknowledged that Queen Victoria never fails to use this her prerogative with admirable and fine discretion. Two English soldiers, it will be renembered, Melville and Coghill, were killed at the pattle of Isandula, in Zululand, while bravely atempting to rescue the colors of their regiment. Their widows were pensioned, of course, but the Queen's own wemanly heart suggested a further and more gracious recompense. She sent out by well to reclaim worn out soils and shifting sand the Empress Eugenie two wreaths, and the Empress, had made her pilerimage to the spot where her son was killed, continued her journey to find the graves of these obscure English soldiers and to lay the wreaths upon them with her own hand, he wrote afterward a letter to the Queen describng the wild, grand spot where they are buried, the heroic circumstances of their death, as she had been able to learn them, adding a few words of earnest sympathy for them and congratulation for the sovereign who had men so brave to lose; all of which the Queen copies in her own hand and sends with a letter of earnest sympathy to the widows of the dead heroes. Certainly there is something in being a woman as well as a Queen. Even to a practical American mourning for her dead, the knowledge that these two women, who had been seated upon thrones, had suffered precisely like berseif, and held out their hands to her in aympathy, would bring a certain consolation. To loyal Englishwomen the few scribbled words would out-value all pensions or re-

> An invitation has been extended to the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn. D. D., Bishop of Long Island, by the Syndicate of Cambridge University, Engand, to deliver a series of sermons in the university pulpit. This is the first time, we believe, that an American divine has been invited to fill a place heretofore assigned to one or another of the distinguished theologians of the Church of England. The Bishop will sail, it is understood, during the latter part of October, and deliver the course of ermons on the Sundays of November.

Mr. Packard, of Packard's Business College, who s nothing if not original, adopts the Socratic method in setting forth the claims of his school The dialogue which he holds, in the advertising columns, with an inquiring father and his son, has a good many quaint turns in it, and will interest even those who have no need or expectation of a business education.

The stuffing will be taken out of the census. More

John Kelly will go into the Democratic State Convention with a victory in his favor, as the result of the first round with the Tildenites. The second round is sure to be a lively one.

It is sufficiently evident now what sort of a 'change" the election of Hancock would give the country. The South would come into power with its determination to wipe the last vestige of war legislation from the statute books. That means that the negroes of the South would never have their votes counted, save when they were east for the Democratic party; that Southern claims and remuneration for slaves would be paid; that the "waste-places" of the South would be built up and made to blossom like the rose with liberal appropriations for internal improvements. How would the money be raised to meet all these demands? Why, by a new issue of paper money. This would throw us back where we were before resumption, and would be a "chauge" in our business situation which would be radical enough to suit the wildest speculator. its determination to wipe the last vestige of war

As was to be expected, the Southern census stuffers, like the Southern ballot-box stuffers, bungled the job. They are too zealous for reconciliation and change, and overdo the business every time.

Lester Bradner Faulkner has assumed the posi-tion of a tag on the coat-tail of John Kelly.

Congressman Chalmers gives up Maine, and so does every other Democrat who gives his honest opinion on the subject. It still remains a fact, lowever, that not a Democrat in the party has protested against the infamous "fusion." Democratic journals and leaders have regarded, with approval Rebels 7

A Pennsylvanian, whose wife had been mader sentence of death for murder, and who is himself in jail now, awaiting sentence for the sentence of death of the sentence of the himself in jail now, awaiting sentence for the sentence of the sentence of the himself in jail now, awaiting sentence for the sentence of the sentence o

bave a "change "! The country ould depend upon

The Democrats have worried the four members of their party in Staunton who youched for the accuracy of The TRIBUNE's extinct from Harapton's speech into a statement that hey regarded the speech as "patriotic and unobjectionable fro a s Union standpoint," That may be, but the North has quite a different opinion. What is considered as "patriotic" up here is rank "sectionalism" in

One curious thing about the Hampton extract should not escape notice. The charge is made that the quotation has been "misconstrued and distorted" by THE TRIBUNE. The fact is that THE TRIBUNE has printed it without comment, leaving the public to make its own construction. Of course reference has been made to it time and again in THE up alone, to stand on its own mers. It is not The Trigens's interpretation which has made all this rumpus, but the plain larguage of Wade Hampton.

Democratic candidates for Congress in Pennsyl. vania are forced to declare over their names that they will stand by Protection of they are elected, That is, that they will do their best to make the promise in the National Democratic platform a lie, With a solid Southern delegation clamoring for "tariff for revenue only," these few brethren from Pennsylvania will be of as much weight as a feather in the path of a cyclone.

English hasn't foreclosed anything for several weeks. That must be a refreshing "change" to the "poor men" of Indianapolis.

The four Staunton Democrats who signed a card declaring The Valley Virginian's report of Hampton's speech to be "substantially correct," now sign another card, saying of the first: "This testimonial was given solely as a vindication of a personal wish to have it understood that Hampion never said anything of the kind, and that they merely said he did in order to oblige a friend. This is the queeres explanation yet.

PERSONAL

Mr. Engene Schuyler has left Rotte for Buchares, where he has been appointed Charge of Affaires. Mr. Jesse R. Grant, the General's youngest son, is reported as about to marry Miss Chapman, the

Senator Conkling is announced to speak at Cleys. land, Columbus, Cincinnati, Teris Haute, Fort Wayne and Indianapolis.

Mr. Sanford R. Gifford is slowly getting over his malariat fever. Mr. F. E. Church, who has also been suffering from this fever, is travelling for change of air. The Empress Eugenie is much charged. She has

not, indeed, lost the lovely contour of her face, but, it is sadly lined and wrinkled. She suff-red much rom tever during her journey from the Cape. Father Mackenochie sailed for England vester-

day. He has preached only in St. Clement's Church and the Church of St. James the Less, Philadelphia, during his short visit to this country. General James B. Weaver is described as a large,

obust man, fully six feet in stature, possibly more, With the exception of a large mustacle, in which the gray is fast getting the mastery of the original dark brown, he wears no whiskers. His face is comfortably large, and surmounted by a square forelead, his countenance giving the impression of a man who has settled a great question once for al, and having settled it, can be expected to sail though life margified by the biasts of adverse criteism that may threaten his seconity.

When Gartield was President of Hiram College he presided one day over a college exhibition in a large tent. - Among the large audience there were some rough fellows who proceeded to cut the gay ropes. Garfield was summoned and remonstrated. They defied him. An old student says he nevet, shall forget what followed. The president pauseds moment and then approached two of the rufflass, who were six-footers, seized them by their collars and fairly lifted and dragged them from the grounds, when the rest took to their heels in dismay. The president then retired to the tent as composedly as if nothing had happened, but smid the cheers and laughter of his pupils.

General Grant's attire at Denver was extremely plain. He wore a simple, rusty suit of black broadcloth, used evidently only for travelling, and a soft black felt hat, which, worn without band or crease, gave to the countenance land, indeed, the whole man suggested the same thing) the appearance of a plain, substantial farmer. The only jewelry upon the General's person consisted of a small gold ring, worn on the little finger of the left hand, and a gold watch chain, pendant from the upper vest-pocked and the top outton-nole of the vest. The clothing was not ill-fitting, but it had a general air of de-moralization about it, though it did not apparently

M. Gambetta was the person most remarked due ing his recent visit to Cherbourg in company with President Grevy and M. Leon Say. He took some pains in speech and action to put the President for ward, and only once forgot to practice what he prenched. It was at a station where breakfast was served. The station-master came in and erad, served. The station-master came in and crast,
"All aboard, gentlemen!" M. Grevy, who had
highted a cigar, was chatting with semebody whose
he had asked to take a seat near him, and when the
call to the train was repeated did not seen to mine
it. At the first summons M. Gambetta was instattaneously on his feet, and he had been some minutes
in the saloon carriage before M. Grevy joined him.
The President of the Chamber is one of the most
punctual of men. M. Grevy likes to take things easy
Spanish blood does not flow for nothing in the veix
of the Franche-Cointois.

LONDON, Aug. 28.-The steamer Grantully Castel, with Mr. Gladstone and party on board, called at Portland, Torquay and Dartmouth yesterday. She arrived at Plymouth this morning, and afterward left for Falmouth and Dublin.

Ottawa, Out., Aug. 28.—R. W. Cameron, of New-

York, has been appointed Honorary Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada at the approaching in-ternational exhibition to be held at Meibourne, Vis-

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE WANDERING ACTORS.

Mr. Jefferson will begin the new dramatic sesson on September 13, at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, acting Pob Acres, in "The Rivais..... Ada Cavendish appeared at Buffato, August 23, in 'The New Magdalen "-beginning her regular season. This week she is in Rochester, where she will produce a new play Alice Harrison will begin the second week of her new season, to-merrow night, in Chicago, in Mr. Ben Woolf's new musical play, entitled "Photos".....John McCullough, since his arrival home from England, has made flying visits to Saratoga, Long Branch, Boston and Philadelphia.Agues Robertson will appear, in Philadelphia, September 13, at the Walnut, acting Jessie Brown. This will be the beginning of her new term of professional labor Fanny Davenbort (Mrs. Price) has passed the summer at Canton, Pennsylvania. She will shortly appear in this city at the Fifth Avenue Theatre..... Lester Wallack and his dramatic company will appear in Philadelphia September 13.... Miss Kate Claxton is in Canada..... Maggie Mitchell appears, this week, at Columbus.....Mrs. Walier has made a new version of the melodrams of "Guy Mannering," and she will appear in it this season. DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Henry Lee has been engaged as leading man in the dramatic company of Miss Fanny Davesport for the new season. Mr. Mackaye's play of "Hazel Kirke" has passed

its 210th performance at the Madison Square 18th atre, and it still floats upon the tide of popularity. Mr. George Conquest has almost entirely recovered from the consequences of the accident which happened to him at Wallack's Theatre, and he will shortly reappear at that house.

Mr. Sothern wrote as follows, some time seo. about his illness: "I can searcely erawl from room to room. The doctor says that he believes be can cure me. I do not; but that doesn't seem to signify. I know that I have as many fives as a cat, but possibly this may be my ninth."

Mr. Schwab has translated, for publication, in a suitable form for general use, the French plays is which Mile. Sarah Bernhardt will appear, when she reaches America. Absolute accuracy has been sought in this work, and the books will, naturally